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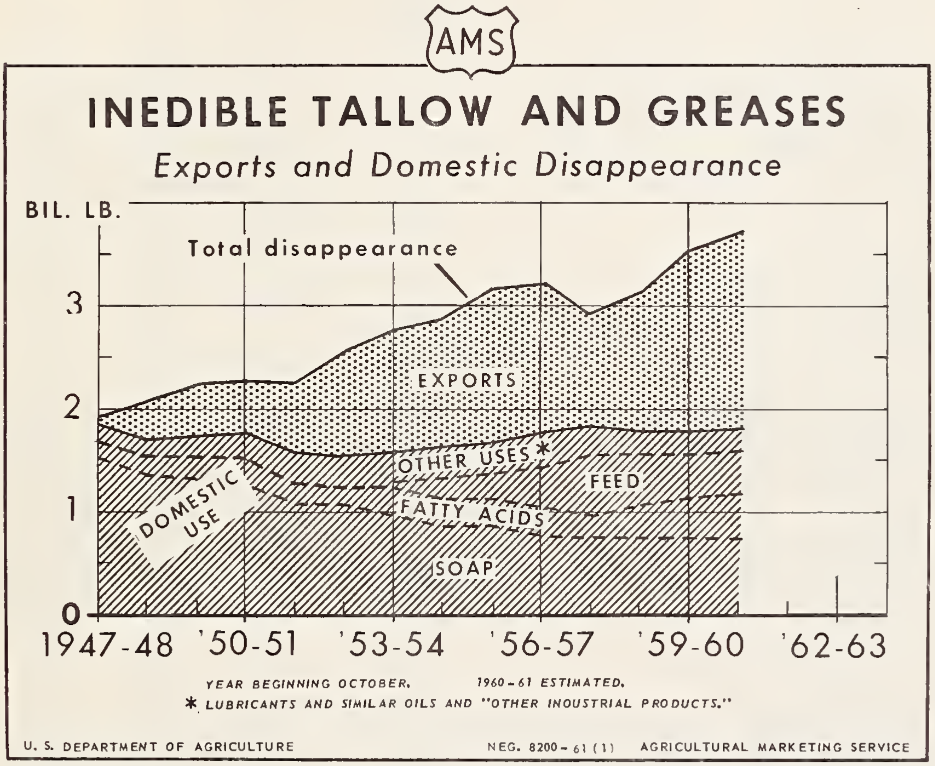
The
FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-206

In this issue:
Inedible Tallow and Grease
Output To Continue Upward



INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES

Exports and Domestic Disappearance

YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1960-61 ESTIMATED.
* LUBRICANTS AND SIMILAR OILS AND "OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8200-61 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total disappearance of inedible tallow and greases has shown a sharp uptrend in the postwar era, rising from 1.9 billion pounds in 1947-48 to a record 3.6 billion forecast for 1960-61. Most of the increase has moved into exports; domestic consumption has remained comparatively stable. Domestic use in recent years has averaged about 1.8 billion pounds annually, as expanding consumption in animal feeds and a wide range of fatty acid products has about offset the declining use in soap. Exports now account for about half of the total disappearance of our inedible tallow and greases. (See page 21).

PUBLISHED FIVE TIMES A YEAR BY
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	Dec. 1959	1960 Oct.	1960 Nov.	1960 Dec.	1960 Dec.-Jan.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	62.3	61.6	62.9	62.1	59.9
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	59.1	59.9	61.6	60.1	58.5
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) San Francisco	72.5	71.3	72.3	71.3	70.1
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	17.7	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.3
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	17.2	12.4	12.8	11.7	14.3
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	18.7	14.1	14.2	13.6	16.1
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	25.0	19.5	19.5	19.1	22.4
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	11.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	13.0
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.3	18.0	18.1	18.3	16.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.7
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.8
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.2	12.6	13.3	13.5	12.9
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Degras, Common, barrels New York 3/	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.8
Degras, Neutral, barrels, New York 3/	21.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	16.6
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	18.5	18.0	17.8	17.0	18.5
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, New York	14.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	7.1	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	7.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	9.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	11.6	14.5	15.2	14.8	13.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	12.7	14.0	15.5	16.5	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	13.1
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	15.3	13.5	13.4	13.7	14.2
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	17.8	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.7
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	23.8	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.8
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	24.2	24.2	24.4	25.2	24.4
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	22.3	22.0	22.2	23.2	22.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	22.0	16.0	15.8	15.0	17.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	20.5	14.0	13.8	13.4	15.1
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	15.5	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	14.2	14.5	14.5	---	14.1
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	12.5	12.5	13.0	---	12.5
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	30.3	30.7	30.0	31.1	30.8
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	17.8	12.0	12.6	12.0	14.1
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	12.9	14.8	13.8	12.9	15.1
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York 6/	16.1	18.1	17.2	16.1	18.4
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.5
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	17.8	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.9
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	17.7	19.8	20.5	20.5	18.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	7.8	9.4	10.2	10.0	8.8
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	9.8	11.4	12.3	12.1	10.8
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	9.6	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.6
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	12.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.4
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	13.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	15.4
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.3
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	7.3	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.5
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.1
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills, New York	21.6	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.0
Retail prices 7/					
Butter	78.5	76.1	76.5	*	*
Margarine	27.6	26.9	27.0		
Lard	18.6	19.7	20.0		
Shortening	28.3	27.6	28.0		
Salad Dressing	36.8	35.9	36.0		
Peanut Butter	55.5	55.5	55.5		

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1963. 2/ Near-by futures. 3/ Beginning February 1960, quotad as 400 pound drums. 4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil. 5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1963. 6/ Prior to August 1959, quoted as drums. 7/ Leading cities. *Not available as of January 18, 1961.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 17, 1961

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats and oils in the 1960-61 marketing year, which began October 1, 1960, are placed at 14.0 billion pounds (oil equivalent of oilseeds), compared with 14.2 billion pounds available the previous year. Total disappearance is expected to rise slightly with domestic use reaching a new peak and exports continuing at about last year's record level. Carryover stocks of food fats next October are likely to be somewhat less than last year, reflecting a reduction in the inventories of soybeans and edible vegetable oils.

Present prospects indicate that exports of all food fats in 1960-61 (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) may total about the same as last year's record movement of 3.9 billion pounds. Export demand appears sufficiently strong to move our exportable supplies with the carryover in vegetable oils and soybeans down. More edible oils are expected to move out during the current marketing year than last, about the same volume of soybeans, but less lard.

Exports of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) in 1960-61 probably will set a new record of about 1.5 billion pounds compared with the 1,459 million pounds the previous year. However, more soybean oil, but slightly less cottonseed oil, likely will move abroad during the current marketing year. Exports of these edible oils under P. L. 480 and ICA programs are estimated at 900 million pounds compared with 744 million pounds shipped out in 1959-60, an increase great enough to offset any possible decline in dollar sales.

Soybean prices to farmers during the heavy harvesting months of October-December 1960, averaged $1.96 per bushel, 11 cents above the support price, and about the same as a year earlier. The price strength primarily reflects strong export and crusher demand for soybeans. Prices to farmers will make more than the usual seasonal increase of 15 cents per bushel (1956-59 average) as bean crushers and exporters bid up prices for the reduced supply of soybeans this marketing year.

Crushings of soybeans in 1960-61 are expected to total about 400 million bushels and exports approximate the 142 million bushels shipped abroad in 1959-60. These estimates indicate a carryover of 10 million bushels or less on October 1, 1961, down sharply from the 23 million bushels last year.

Cottonseed production in 1960-61 is placed at 5,921,000 tons, about the same as a year earlier. The 1960 season average price received by farmers is estimated at $42.60 per ton compared with $38.80 last year. Cottonseed oil output for the year beginning August 1, 1960, is expected to total around 1,850 million pounds or about the same as in 1959-60.

Lard output in 1960-61 is forecast at 2,600 million pounds, about 5 percent less than last year. Prices during October-December 1960 averaged sharply above the previous year mainly reflecting the decline in hog slaughter. Lard prices this winter are expected to remain well above the low levels of last year. Hog slaughter during the next few months will continue below a year ago although the margin will narrow as the 3 percent smaller fall pig crop is marketed. During the spring the price premium of lard over soybean and cottonseed oils will narrow or possibly reverse itself. If prices of other fats and oils rise as anticipated, lard is likely to rise also but to a lesser degree than soybean and cottonseed oils.

Flaxseed supplies in the 1960-61 marketing year are placed at 34 million bushels compared with 37 million the previous year. Crushings of flaxseed for domestic oil use may be around 20 million bushels, and an additional 3 million will probably be needed for seed and feed. With about 4 million bushels of flax needed as a carryover, approximately 7 million bushels of flaxseed would be available for export, and most of this is likely to move out. The 1960-61 season average farm price is estimated at $2.66 per bushel compared with $3.00 the previous year and the 1960 support price of $2.38 per bushel. Linseed oil prices generally have declined since the beginning of the crop year and are likely to continue well below a year earlier the rest of this season.

The total supply of peanuts in the 1960-61 marketing year is placed at 2,170 million pounds, about 4 percent above a year earlier. The supply is substantially greater than food and farm requirements and CCC is likely to acquire around 360 million pounds under the price support program, about 20 percent of the 1960 crop. The 1960-61 season average price received by farmers is estimated at 10.0 cents per pound compared with 9.6 cents the year before. Higher prices this year than last reflects the 4 percent increase in the 1960 price support.

The 1960 tung nut crop was estimated at 53,000 tons as of December 1, 1960, compared with 110,000 tons a year ago. A crop of 53,000 tons would yield around 16 million pounds of tung oil, less than half as much as the 34 million pounds the previous year. Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1960, were 37 million pounds, 25 million of which were in the hands of CCC, including 4 million sold for export but not lifted as of that date. Domestic supplies of tung oil during 1960-61 (including 26 million pounds expected to be imported under the quota) are placed at about 79 million pounds, 19 million less than last year.

Domestic use of tung oil in 1960-61 is expected to total 45 million pounds, about the same as the 1959-60 level and about average for recent years. This would leave around 35 million pounds available for export or carryover stocks. The CCC since November 1, 1960, has sold about 12 million pounds for export, exclusive of the 4 million sold but not lifted November 1. Since prices have now risen above the support level, CCC has broadened its sales operation to make tung oil available for unrestricted use.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Prices Move Up; Supply Situation to Tighten

Prices to farmers for 1960 crop soybeans during the heavy harvesting months of October-December 1960 averaged $1.96 per bushel, 11 cents above the support rate and about the same as a year earlier. Prices moved up even further in January reflecting strong export and crusher demand for beans. Soybean prices (No. 1 Yellow, Chicago) in mid-January averaged about $2.43 per bushel, about 20 cents above December 1960 and 25 cents above January 1960. Prices to farmers will make more than the usual seasonal rise of 15 cents per bushel (1956-59 average) as bean crushers and exporters bid up prices for the reduced supply of soybeans this marketing year.

Supplies of soybeans for the 1960-61 marketing year are placed at 582 million bushels compared with 595 million the year before. The 1960 soybean crop was up 5 percent but carryover stocks of old crop beans on October 1, 1960, were 23 million bushels--only about a third as much as the 62 million bushels on the same date a year earlier.

Crushings of soybeans in October-December 1960 (December estimated) are placed at 109 million bushels, about 4 million above the year before (table 3). A strong demand for edible vegetable oils and protein feeds is stimulating the heavy crush. Crushings for the entire 1960-61 season probably will total around 400 million bushels, not much different from the preceding two seasons. The trade places soybean crushing capacity in 1960-61 at about 525 million bushels compared with 500 million the past season. A 400 million bushel grind would produce about 4.4 billion pounds of crude soybean oil and about 9.3 million tons of soybean meal. It would require a monthly average grind of 32.3 million bushels in January-September 1961 compared with 31.9 million last year.

Soybean exports in 1960-61 are expected to approximate the record 142 million bushels that went out last year. Based in part on inspection data, exports from October 1, 1960, through mid-January 1961 totaled about 66 million bushels, about 5 million above the same period of the 1959-60 season. Later on in the 1960-61 marketing year soybean exports may fall behind the year earlier rate as soybean prices move up and our soybeans meet increased competition in Europe from expanded supplies of peanuts. Exports to Europe possibly might fall off somewhat in 1960-61 but the drop is likely to be offset by expanded shipments to Japan.

There are persistent reports in the trade that Chinese production may be down. The assumption is that if production is down, soybean exports will be down. If this is substantiated, there would be increased competition between foreign and domestic buyers for available U. S. supplies. This increase could affect the current estimates of exports and crushings.

The market for U. S. soybeans in Japan probably will continue to expand in 1960-61, reflecting not only the breaking off of trade relations with China in May 1958, but also an upward trend in consumption of soybeans and soybean products. Japan is expected to liberalize its imports of U. S. soybeans some time during our current marketing year by removing restrictions which in effect limit the quantity that can be imported. This should be reflected in a greater movement of U. S. beans to that country.

Based on a crush of 400 million bushels and exports of 142 million bushels, the carryover of 1960 crop soybeans on October 1, 1961 will be 10 million bushels or less.

Demand for Soybean Oil and Meal To Continue Strong; Oil Prices To Average Higher

Soybean crushings through the rest of the marketing year will be maintained near last year's level by a continued strong domestic demand for food fats and oils and protein feeds as well as a record export movement of edible vegetable oils.

Domestic use of soybean oil probably will total about 3.4 billion pounds in 1960-61, up slightly from the previous year. The forecast assumes (1) total use of food fats will remain at about 46 pounds (fat content) per person; (2) supplies of lard during 1960-61 will be down; and (3) more cottonseed oil will be used domestically this year than last.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) have been relatively stable averaging about 10.0 cents per pound during October-December 1960, compared with 8.1 cents per pound the year before. Prices during the remainder of the marketing year are expected to rise further and for the entire 1960-61 marketing year probably will average about one-third higher than the 8.3 cents per pound in 1959-60. The optimistic outlook for bean oil prices this year stems from (1) a new high in domestic consumption; (2) record exports stimulated in part by record shipments under government-financed programs, especially in the first half of the marketing year; (3) reduced supplies of competitive lard; and (4) a higher level of food fats and oils prices in general.

Demand for soybean meal through the remainder of the current feeding year is expected to be strong due to a slight rise in the feeding rate of protein feeds per animal unit and little change from a year earlier in livestock numbers. Other indications are that less wet corn is available for feeding this year than last, more cattle are on feed, and broiler output will increase again.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) in October-December 1960 averaged $48 per ton, about $10 below the previous year. Average soybean meal prices for the remainder of the feeding year may not differ greatly from the February-September 1960 average of $54 per ton. Prices so far during the current year are following more closely their usual seasonal price pattern than they did last year.

Cottonseed Prices Above Last Year; Oil Prices Expected To Rise

The average price received by farmers for 1960 crop cottonseed is placed at $42.60 per ton compared with $38.80 the previous year. Production of cottonseed in 1960 was about as large as in 1959 but the crop was later than usual.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1960-61 (carryover stocks on August 1 plus output) are estimated at 6,026,000 tons compared with 6,091,000 tons a season earlier (Table 4). The crush may total 5,450,000 tons, a mere 1 percent less than in 1959-60. A crush this size will produce about 1,850 million pounds of crude cotton oil compared with 1,861 million pounds the year before. It would also produce around 2.6 million tons of cottonseed cake and meal or about as much as last year.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley points) during August-December 1960 have been relatively stable, averaging about 9.8 cents per pound, approximately the same as in 1959. Cotton oil prices are expected to rise some this winter and spring because of the good domestic and export demand for this oil. Prices for the entire 1960-61 season are likely to average well above the 10.0 cents per pound in 1959-60.

Edible Oil Exports To Set New Record in 1960-61

Exports of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) in 1960-61 are expected to total about 1,500 million pounds compared with last year's record 1,459 million. A rise of about 150 million pounds under government-financed programs, in part due to the 295 million pound carryover unshipped on October 1, 1960, will more than offset a possible decline of about 100 million pounds for dollars.

This possible decline of 100 million pounds would be from last year's peak of 712 million. However, the amount exported would be considerably above most previous years. Any decline would mainly reflect the increased availabilities of competing oils from other countries. Current prospects are for a substantial drop in the movement of edible oil to northwestern Europe which should largely be offset by more exports to Spain. Spain is expected to at least triple her last year's purchases of 31 million pounds for dollars.

Table 2.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1953-60

Item	Year beginning October							
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Forecast* 1960
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1								
Soybeans--oil equivalent 1/	109	14	108	41	109	231	686	256
Butter	323	489	295	90	145	146	93	136
Lard	42	50	75	123	69	48	93	92
Cottonseed oil	1,016	896	361	254	146	154	203	217
Soybean oil	174	127	179	227	286	281	298	308
Others 2/	33	45	51	66	49	60	60	78
Total	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	3/ 690	748	831
Imports	61	91	59	53	70	74	66	70
Production								
Butter	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,542	1,525	1,442	1,488	1,500
Lard	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,703	2,747	2,600
Cottonseed oil 4/	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,875
Soybean oil	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,327	4,400
Other 2/ 4/	669	572	667	719	678	764	753	775
Total fats and oils	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,945	9,857	10,749	11,147	11,150
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,555	1,550
Total	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,882	10,796	11,957	12,702	12,700
Total supply	11,107	11,470	11,887	11,695	11,560	12,721	13,516	13,600
Exports 5/								
Butter	45	183	244	18	36	19	22	25
Lard	456	587	719	590	461	608	716	550
Cottonseed oil 4/	402	716	617	427	250	406	506	450
Soybean oil	71	50	556	807	804	930	953	1,050
Other 2/ 4/	119	33	50	62	19	34	43	75
Adjustment 6/	117	124	52	61	85	117	87	100
Total fats and oils	1,209	1,693	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,327	2,250
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	436	666	741	937	939	1,209	1,555	1,550
Total exports	1,645	2,359	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,882	3,800
Domestic use								
Butter	1,438	1,547	1,534	1,474	1,490	1,477	1,427	1,450
Lard 7/	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,005	2,051	2,031	2,025
Cottonseed oil	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,134	1,313	1,400
Soybean oil	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,365	3,400
Other 2/	598	622	659	722	719	796	755	775
Adjustment 6/	-117	-124	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-100
Total 7/	7,843	8,156	8,130	8,059	8,375	8,645	8,803	8,950
Total use for food 8/	7,541	7,840	7,880	7,913	8,179	8,467	8,565	8,750
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Butter (fat content)	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3
Other	37.7	38.3	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.7	39.8	40.2
Total (fat content)	44.9	45.8	45.3	44.7	45.4	46.4	46.2	46.5

1/ Not included in total stocks. 2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 5/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 6/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 8/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

*Except for stocks on October 1, 1960.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-60

Item	Year beginning October							
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply								
Stocks, October 1	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.3
Production	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	579.7	533.2	558.8
Total supply	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	493.6	600.8	595.3	582.1
Disposition								
Seed, feed and residual	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	33.2	27.4	38.0	30
October-December:								
Crushings	62.3	65.1	74.7	81.5	85.7	101.4	105.3	109
Exports	23.6	27.5	34.7	36.6	39.2	38.0	50.6	55
January 1, supply remaining	168.3	226.9	244.9	293.1	335.5	434.0	401.4	386
January-September:								
Crushings	150.8	183.9	208.5	234.4	268.1	299.8	287.1	291
Exports	16.0	33.1	32.8	48.7	46.3	72.0	91.0	87
Season totals								
Crushings	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	353.8	401.2	392.4	400
Exports	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.6	142
Ending stocks	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.3	10
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel								
Support	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85
Received by farmers	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.00

1/ October-December is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-60

Item	Year beginning August							
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply								
Stocks, August 1	155	229	209	177	164	175	100	105
Production	6,748	5,709	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,921
Total supply	6,903	5,938	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	6,026
Disposition								
Seed, feed and residual	403	459	471	450	345	430	487	468
August-December:								
Crushings	2,968	2,734	2,868	2,681	2,294	2,303	2,808	2,765
Exports	2	1	2	2/	2/	1	1	1
January 1, supply remaining	3,530	2,744	2,911	2,453	2,134	2,239	2,795	2,792
January-July:								
Crushings	3,288	2,515	2,720	2,278	1,953	2,136	2,683	2,685
Exports	13	20	14	11	6	3	7	7
Season totals								
Crushings	6,256	5,249	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,450
Exports	15	21	16	11	6	4	8	8
Ending stocks	229	209	177	164	175	100	105	100
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton								
Support 3/	50.50	50.00	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00
Received by farmers	52.70	60.30	44.60	53.40	51.10	43.80	38.80	4/42.60

1/ August-December is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Purchase Price, Basis Grade. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Soybean oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of soybeans, 1947-59

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition		Soybeans (oil equivalent of exports)	Price per pound (tank cars)	
	Production	Imports	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance		Crude Decatur	Refined N. Y.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents
1947	1,534	1/	204	1,738	112	1,532	27	23.7	---
1948	1,807	1/	96	1,903	300	1,488	225	13.1	---
1949	1,937	1/	113	2,050	291	1,646	128	12.3	---
1950	2,454	---	113	2,567	490	1,906	272	17.8	21.5
1951	2,444	1/	171	2,615	271	2,150	167	11.3	14.1
1952	2,536	1/	194	2,730	93	2,462	320	12.1	14.8
1953	2,350	---	174	2,525	71	2,326	436	13.5	16.2
1954	2,711	---	127	2,838	50	2,609	666	11.9	14.8
1955	3,142	---	179	3,322	556	2,539	741	12.5	15.5
1956	3,431	---	227	3,658	807	2,565	937	12.7	15.4
1957	3,800	---	286	4,085	804	3,051	939	10.8	13.7
1958	4,251	---	2/281	4,532	930	3/3,314	1,209	9.5	11.8
1959 4/	4,327	---	298	4,625	953	3/3,428	1,555	8.3	10.4
1960 5/	4,400		308	4,708	1,050	3,400	1,550		

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Adjusted to new census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast except stocks October 1.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 6.--Soybean oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-59

Year beginning October	Food					Non-Food							Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other edible	Total	Paint and varnish	Resins and plastics	Other drying oil products	Linoleum and oilcloth	Other inedible 1/	Foots and loss	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	764	263	233		1,260	99	---	---	21	82	70	272	1,532
1948	694	244	241		1,180	111	---	---	31	89	78	308	1,488
1949	776	265	288		1,329	112	---	---	30	97	78	317	1,646
1950	795	459	344		1,599	91	62	11	7	50	87	308	1,906
1951	800	583	404		1,786	109	68	11	19	60	97	364	2,150
1952	879	735	462		2,077	155	61	9	12	42	106	386	2,462
1953	905	661	437		2,002	138	56	7	7	32	84	324	2,326
1954	979	741	545		2,264	138	71	11	2	15	107	344	2,609
1955	803	725	668		2,196	115	71	9	3	39	107	344	2,539
1956	764	836	627		2,227	117	72	9	1	31	107	337	2,565
1957	993	1,041	692		2,726	103	54	9	---	28	132	325	3,051
1958	1,136	1,082	681	84	2,983	98	64	4	---	26	139	331	2/3,314
1959 3/	1,178	1,114	746	33	3,071	100	67	4	---	35	150	356	2/3,428

1/ Includes soap, fatty acids and other miscellaneous. 2/ Factory Consumption used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 7.--Soybeans: United States exports by country of destination, 1954-59

Continent and country of destination	Year beginning October 1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
Canada	8,107	8,890	10,191	10,729	15,173	15,764
Cuba	2/	2/	---	2/	320	954
Mexico	---	---	1	1	6	6
Total	8,107	8,890	10,192	10,730	15,499	16,724
Europe:						
Austria	---	37	---	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	751	2,091	2,617	2,575	3,985	4,211
Denmark	2,886	4,223	5,295	4,818	5,545	8,663
Finland	164	335	---	---	---	---
France	2,370	1,575	2,124	910	2,017	4,517
Germany, West	8,045	12,633	15,139	11,158	13,200	15,301
Italy	29	30	15	34	1,328	3,919
Netherlands	7,369	9,140	14,151	10,844	15,598	26,328
Norway	816	674	1,405	1,151	1,575	2,150
Sweden	520	93	661	---	2	8
Switzerland	373	50	270	401	374	904
United Kingdom	1,794	1,491	1,959	3,992	2,216	3,908
Yugoslavia	---	---	2/	---	---	1
Other	---	---	3/ 332	4/1,890	4	456
Total	25,117	32,372	43,968	37,773	45,843	70,366
Asia:						
Israel	2,376	1,808	2,508	3,649	5,050	5,958
Japan	20,350	20,402	22,882	26,822	36,708	40,633
Korea	115	313	2,160	2,424	1,189	1,301
Philippines	59	49	85	57	99	13
Taiwan	4,321	3,594	3,517	3,790	4,213	5,281
Other	52	44	45	33	342	627
Total	27,273	26,210	31,197	36,775	47,601	53,813
Other Countries	122	11	4	5/ 229	6/1,129	701
Grand Total	60,619	67,483	85,361	85,507	110,072	141,604

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ 4,000 bushels to Rumania and 328,000 to Poland. 4/ 1,796,000 bushels to Poland, 19,000 bushels to Trieste, 75,000 bushels to Czechoslovakia. 5/ 228,000 bushels to Morocco, 1,000 bushels to Brazil. 6/ 956,000 bushels to Morocco, 172,000 bushels to Venezuela.

Exports under U. S. government programs (Public Law 480 and Mutual Security Act) are forecast at 900 million pounds, compared with 744 million last year. Most of the increase over 1959-60 will go to Spain. About 160 million pounds of Title I oil was shipped to Spain in November-December and about 240 million pounds of program oil will go out to Spain under a Mutual Security Act (ICA) authorization. It is estimated that Spain's output of olive oil is down, and therefore, Spain is expected to take record quantities of U. S. oil. Ordinarily, an olive oil crop as large as Spain had last year would have provided oil for a larger carryover, but record exports in 1959-60, estimated at about 150,000 short tons, cut heavily into the supply.

Soybean oil exports during 1960-61 are forecast at 1,050 million pounds, compared with 953 million the year before, and will comprise about 70 percent of the total 1,500 million pounds edible oil exports. Cotton oil exports are expected to total about 450 million pounds, down about 50 million pounds from the 1959-60 level.

Compared with last year a larger proportion of the total year's export volume of edible oil is expected to move out in the first half of the current marketing year. Last year's edible oil exports were small during October-March 1959-60, accounting for only 42 percent of the year's total. The main reason for the shift to the early part of the 1960-61 year is the strong export demand for soybean oil, not only that primarily from Spain, but also some other PL 480 countries. Cottonseed oil sales for dollars are also expected to be heavy in the first half of the marketing year, as in 1959-60.

Lard Prices To Continue Firm; Exports To Continue Large but Below Last Year

Hog slaughter in October-December 1960 was about 15 percent below the previous year, reflecting the impact of the 17 percent drop in the 1960 spring pig crop, and lard yields per hog were lower. As a consequence, lard output in the first quarter of the 1960-61 marketing year was about 16 percent less than the year before.

Hog slaughter during the next few months will continue below a year ago although the margin will narrow as the 3 percent smaller fall pig crop is marketed. Hogs from the fall crop are beginning to arrive at the market. The 1961 spring pig crop now in prospect will be 5 percent greater than in 1960. Hogs from the spring pig crop will arrive at markets beginning late summer and slaughter during July-September 1961 will also be up about 5 percent.

Lard output (including farm) is forecast at 2,600 million pounds, about 5 percent less than the 2,750 million produced in 1959-60 (table 8). The decrease is expected to occur in the first half of the 1960-61 marketing year.

Table 8.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-60

Year beginning October	Supply			Disposition			
				Exports and shipments			
	Production	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Shipments	Total	Domestic disappearance 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb
1947	2,283	142	2,425	298	45	343	1,956
1948	2,480	117	2,597	556	48	604	1,912
1949	2,629	66	2,695	520	64	584	2,022
1950	2,812	82	2,894	583	47	630	2,184
1951	2,918	57	2/2,981	688	63	751	2,071
1952	2,509	143	2,653	467	48	515	2,111
1953	2,248	42	2,290	398	58	456	1,773
1954	2,564	50	2,614	528	59	587	1,959
1955	2,851	75	2,926	662	57	719	2,066
1956	2,624	123	2,748	530	60	590	2,049
1957	2,434	69	2,503	394	65	461	2,005
1958	2,703	48	2,751	536	73	608	2,051
1959 3/	2,747	93	2,840	655	62	716	2,031
1960 4/	2,600	92	2,692	490	60	550	2,025

1/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm.
2/ Includes 6 million pounds imported.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast except for stocks October 1.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 9.--Lard: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-59

Year beginning October	Food uses				Non-food uses			Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Direct use	Total	Soap	Other industrial	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	115	4	1,831	1,950	5	2	6	1,956
1948	122	4	1,767	1,893	1/	18	18	1,912
1949	159	4	1,825	1,989	---	33	33	2,022
1950	201	5	1,892	2,097	58	29	87	2,184
1951	214	4	1,829	2,048	---	23	23	2,071
1952	249	7	1,847	2,103	---	8	8	2,111
1953	139	6	1,626	1,772	1/	1	1	1,773
1954	291	11	1,650	1,952	2	5	7	1,959
1955	403	27	1,632	2,062	1	2	4	2,066
1956	425	27	1,594	2,046	1	2	3	2,049
1957	345	19	1,641	2,004	1/	1	1	2,005
1958	425	26	1,594	2,045	1/	6	6	2,051
1959 2/	511	60	1,449	2,020	---	11	11	2,031

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Lard, including rendered pork fat: United States exports and shipments, by country of destination, 1952-59 1/

Country of destination	Year beginning October							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	5	4	5	11	30	12	3	15
Costa Rica	7	7	10	8	2	2	5	5
Cuba	147	153	170	161	176	180	192	211
Dominion Republic	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
El Salvador	5	1	4	4	3	5	3	3
Guatemala	7	5	11	11	4	5	6	5
Haiti	7	5	5	7	6	6	7	9
Mexico	32	44	26	17	11	14	12	8
Netherland Antilles	2	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	2/
Canal Zone	1	1	1	1	1	2/	2/	2/
Panama, Republic of	7	6	6	5	5	6	5	4
Other	3	1	2/	2	2	2/	4	3
Total	223	228	238	227	240	230	238	263
South America:								
Bolivia	3	4	7	8	3	2	5	4
Brazil	10	2/	2/	10	7	---	2/	2/
Colombia	1	1	4	1	1	---	---	2/
Ecuador	14	6	6	2/	2/	2/	---	2/
Peru	19	5	6	9	3	1	5	1
Venezuela	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other	1	2/	2/	2	2/	2/	2	1
Total	51	17	25	30	15	4	13	7
Europe:								
Austria	21	5	27	31	7	4	2/	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	2/	2	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
Western Germany	60	43	59	74	36	7	36	19
Italy	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Netherlands	33	17	23	5	1	2/	2	1
Poland	---	---	1	---	---	2/	---	---
Switzerland	1	1	1	2/	2/	2/	---	---
United Kingdom	27	57	132	188	165	131	230	359
Yugoslavia	30	25	16	96	60	12	14	---
Other	15	1	1	1	1	2	2/	1
Total	187	151	260	396	270	156	282	380
Asia	6	1	3	3	3	3	2	4
Other	2/	1	2	6	2	1	1	1
Total exports	467	398	528	662	530	396	535	655
Shipments to U. S. Territories:								
Puerto Rico	47	58	59	57	60	64	72	61
Virgin Islands	1	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Guam	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total shipments	48	58	59	57	60	65	73	62
Total exports and shipments	515	456	587	719	590	461	608	716

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of lard in 1960-61 is forecast at 2,025 million pounds, about the same as the previous year. Exports and shipments are expected to total around 550 million pounds compared with 716 million in the last marketing year.

Exports to the United Kingdom, largest single market for U. S. lard, are expected to drop somewhat from last year's rate mainly because of higher prices which makes our lard less competitive with that from Continental Europe. Shipments to Cuba, our other large export market, will likely decline as a result of greatly reduced availabilities of dollars and the break in diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) averaged about 10.0 cents per pound during October-December 1960, about 2.5 cents above a year earlier. Prices this winter are expected to continue firm averaging well above the low levels of last winter. During this spring the price premium of lard over soybean and cottonseed oils will narrow or possibly reverse itself. If prices of other fats and oils rise as anticipated, lard is likely to rise also but to a lesser degree than soybean and cottonseed oils.

Flaxseed Supplies in Excess of Domestic Requirements; Most of Surplus Will Move into Export

Supplies of flaxseed in the 1960-61 marketing year are placed at 34 million bushels compared with 37 million a year earlier (table 12). Crushings for domestic oil and meal use may be around 20 million bushels and an additional 3 million will probably be needed for feed and seed. With about 4 million bushels of flaxseed needed as carryover, approximately 7 million bushels would be available for export.

Based upon inspection data, about 3.5 million bushels of flaxseed were exported by mid-January 1961 and most of the remainder is expected to move out at prices above those reflecting the CCC support level.

Flaxseed prices to farmers have dropped sharply during the current marketing year--from $2.80 per bushel in August 1960 to $2.40 in November. Prices then moved up to $2.47 in December. The average farm price for the entire 1960-61 season is estimated at $2.66 per bushel compared with $3.00 the previous year and the 1960 support price of $2.38 per bushel.

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) have shown a similar price pattern as that of flaxseed, dropping from 13.2 cents per pound in August 1960 to 12.3 cents in November. Prices then moved up to 12.6 cents in December. Present prospects indicate that linseed oil prices during the remainder of the marketing year will continue well below the level of last year. Availability of more-than-adequate supplies is expected to hold the 1960-61 season average price well below a year earlier.

Table 11.--Commercial hog slaughter, lard yield and production 1946-60

Year beginning October	Hog slaughter		Yield of lard per		Lard production 1/
	Number	Average live weight	Hog slaughtered	100 pounds	
	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds
1946	60,862	250	32.2	12.9	1,963
1947	60,514	245	31.2	12.7	1,887
1948	62,600	245	33.7	13.8	2,112
1949	68,876	239	33.4	14.0	2,301
1950	74,546	241	33.6	13.9	2,506
1951	78,027	237	33.8	14.2	2,634
1952	70,470	235	32.1	13.7	2,262
1953	63,420	238	32.0	13.4	2,028
1954	70,818	239	33.4	14.0	2,363
1955	80,510	233	32.7	14.1	2,632
1956	74,234	233	32.7	14.0	2,426
1957	71,183	234	31.6	13.5	2,246
1958	78,150	237	32.1	13.5	2,514
1959 2/	82,496	236	30.9	13.1	2,553
1960 3/	78,000	236	31.0	13.1	2,425

1/ Excludes estimate for farm lard. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Table 12.--Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1954-60

Item	Year beginning July						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Supply							
Stocks, July 1	14.2	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.7	3.0
Production	41.3	41.2	48.0	25.9	38.6	21.9	31.1
Total supply	55.5	52.4	52.1	45.3	47.3	36.6	34.1
Disposition							
Seed and residual	3.8	2.9	4.0	.3	4.2	2.1	3
July-December:							
Crushings	19.5	18.4	14.5	16.6	12.4	14.4	10
Exports	7.3	3.8	2.0	9.0	4.6	7.6	3.5
January 1, supply remaining	24.9	27.3	31.6	19.4	26.1	12.5	17.6
January-June:							
Crushings	12.8	16.6	11.7	10.7	10.0	8.8	10
Exports	.9	6.6	.5	2/	1.4	.7	3
Season totals							
Crushings	32.3	34.9	26.2	27.3	22.4	23.2	20
Exports	8.2	10.4	2.5	9.0	6.0	8.3	7
Ending stocks	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.7	3.0	4
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel							
Support 3/	3.14	2.91	3.09	2.92	2.78	2.38	2.38
Received by farmers	3.05	2.90	2.99	2.94	2.69	3.00	4/2.66

1/ July-December is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 3/ Farm basis. 4/ Preliminary.

The lower level of linseed oil prices so far this marketing year apparently has not been enough incentive to avert the continuing decline in consumption. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-November 1960 was down from the same period the previous year, reflecting the reduced demand from the drying oil industries. The trend in consumption has been sharply down since the postwar peak of 728 million pounds in 1950, to 418 million in 1959-60.

Peanut Supplies Heavy; 20 Percent of 1960 Crop Will Be Acquired by CCC

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1960-61 marketing year is placed at 2,170 million pounds, about 4 percent above a year earlier. Starting stocks on August 1, 1960, were down sharply from the previous year but the 1960 peanut crop was up by more.

The 1960 peanut crop is placed at 1,773 million pounds compared with 1,591 million in 1959. Food uses are expected to inch up to 1,165 million pounds and farm uses to stay about the same as in recent years (Table 14). This would leave 435 million pounds or 25 percent of the 1960 peanut crop available for crushing, exports, and addition to stocks.

As of the end of December, about 260 million pounds of 1960 crop peanuts were under loan, representing approximately 15 percent of crop. About 75 percent of these peanuts were in the Southeastern area and 25 percent in the Southwestern. In addition about 90 million pounds likely will be acquired by CCC under the No. 2 program, raising total acquisitions by the Corporation to 360 million pounds or 20 percent of the 1960 peanut crop.

The 1960-61 season average price received by farmers is estimated at 10.0 cents per pound compared with 9.6 cents the year before. Higher prices this year than last reflects the 4 percent increase in the 1960 support price. Loans on 1960 crop peanuts are available through January, and mature the end of May 1960 or earlier on demand by CCC.

1960 Tung Crop Only Half as Large as 1959; CCC Continues To Sell Oil

The 1960 tung nut crop was estimated as of December 1, 1960 at 53,000 tons compared with 110,000 tons a year ago (Table 15). A crop of 53,000 tons would yield around 16 million pounds of tung oil, less than half as much as the 34 million pounds the previous year. There are some reports from the trade that the final outturn may be something less than the 16 million pounds indicated. Tung orchards suffered severe damage from freezes last February and March, although drought was a factor in Louisiana.

Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1960, were 37 million pounds, 25 million of which were in the hands of CCC.

Table 13.--Peanuts: Production and prices received by farmers, by areas, 1950-60

Crop year	Production				Price received by farmers, per pound			
	Va.-N. C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	Total	Va.-N.C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	National average
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
1950	483	1,086	466	2,035	12.7	10.4	10.3	10.9
1951	563	853	243	1,659	12.2	9.6	9.2	10.4
1952	549	662	145	1,356	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.9
1953	490	782	301	1,574	12.0	10.6	11.0	11.1
1954	424	429	155	1,008	13.5	11.1	11.7	12.2
1955	388	812	376	1,548	13.1	11.2	11.5	11.7
1956	599	860	147	1,607	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.2
1957	527	660	249	1,436	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.4
1958	554	900	373	1,827	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6
1959	482	758	351	1,591	10.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
1960 1/	511	888	374	1,773	11.1	9.4	10.0	10.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1950-60

Year beginning August	Total supply 1/	Disposition					
		Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed farm loss and shrinkage	Domestic food use		
					Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1950	2,238	69	629	212	14	967	6.4
1951	2,006	8	432	139	10	1,005	6.6
1952	1,768	3	195	142	10	998	6.4
1953	1,994	239	303	152	10	1,007	6.4
1954	1,471	9	107	132	7	1,012	6.3
1955	1,757	6	257	172	1	954	5.8
1956	1,980	102	260	162	3	1,026	6.1
1957	1,865	48	239	157	3	1,081	6.4
1958	2,166	62	335	177	8	1,088	6.3
1959 2/	2,088	72	292	172	2	1,155	6.6
1960 3/	2,170			175	(1,165)		6.5

1/ Includes imports which are negligible in every year except in 1954 when 180 million pounds were imported.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Disposition is forecast.

Import quotas for tung oil for the three years beginning November 1, 1960, have been set by Presidential proclamation at 26 million pounds annually. This is the same as the quota for the preceding three years.

Total domestic supplies of tung oil in 1960-61--production from the 1960 crop, stocks and imports--are expected to total about 79 million pounds, 19 million less than last year (table 16, page 20). Domestic use of tung oil is expected to total about 45 million pounds, about the same as the 1959 level and about average for recent years. This would leave around 35 million pounds available for export or carryover stocks.

CCC from November 1, 1960, through mid-January has sold for export about 12 million pounds of its 21 million pound inventory, exclusive of the 4 million sold but not lifted as of November 1. As a result of tightening world supplies, prices have risen above support. CCC has therefore broadened the sales operation to offer tung oil for sale for unrestricted use.

Current prospects are that tung oil prices (Southern mills) to producers in the 1960-61 marketing year will average above the 21.9 cents per pound during 1959-60.

The season average price received by farmers for 1960 crop tung nuts is $54.00 per ton compared with $52.40 received last year and again at support. Tung nuts are being supported at $53.50 per ton (65.5 percent of the parity), basis 18.5 percent oil content. The equivalent price for tung oil is 20.9 cents per pound. This is the same as the 1959 support level. Purchase agreements and loans on tung oil are available through June 30, 1961. Loans mature October 31, 1961, or earlier on demand by CCC.

Table 15.--Tung nuts: Supply, disposition, and price, 1939-60

Year beginning November	Supply			Disposition		Price per ton		Oil yield per ton crushed
	Production	Imports	Total	Crushings	Residual	Season average	Support	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1939	1.2	---	1.2	(1.2)	---	42.20		
1940	11.0	---	11.0	(11.0)	---	60.00		
1941	8.7	---	8.7	(8.7)	---	88.30		
1942	16.4	---	16.4	16.4	---	91.80		316
1943	6.2	---	6.2	5.5	.7	99.00		341
1944	26.7	---	26.7	27.3	-.6	102.00	100.00	321
1945	37.1	---	37.1	27.5	9.6	98.90	101.25	332
1946	57.4	---	57.4	45.1	12.3	96.90	---	319
1947	53.2	---	53.2	50.6	2.6	64.90	72.00	316
1948	58.5	2.7	61.2	50.3	10.9	49.10	---	339
1949	87.9	.3	88.2	83.1	5.1	63.70	60.00	322
1950	36.5	---	36.5	35.8	.7	111.00	63.00	343
1951	49.1	.1	49.2	48.5	.7	106.00	67.20	303
1952	132.1	.5	132.6	129.5	3.1	79.80	67.20	335
1953	120.0	---	120.0	112.6	7.4	66.80	63.38	352
1954	51.0	---	51.0	46.6	4.4	59.40	54.96	325
1955	6.2	.5	6.7	1/	---	64.00	51.06	---
1956	103.5	---	103.5	100.2	3.3	53.40	53.76	319
1957	82.6	---	82.6	80.7	1.9	52.30	52.13	315
1958	146.7	---	146.7	143.4	3.3	53.20	53.89	312
1959	110.5	---	110.5	102.2	8.3	52.40	53.50	322
1960 2/	53.1	---	53.1	50		54.00	53.50	

1/ Negligible. 2/ Preliminary. Crushing is forecast.

Table 16.--Tung oil: Supply, disposition, and price, 1935-60 1/

Year beginning November	Supply					Disposition		Price per pound			Oil acquired by CCC
	Production	Imports	Stocks Nov. 1: CCC	Stocks Nov. 1: Total	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Drums, N.Y. (imported)	Tanks f.o.b. mills 3/	Support	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil.lb.
Average 1935-39	.6	123.2	---	37.9	161.7	5.7	118.1	18.2			
1942	5.2	4/	---	31.4	36.7	1.8	5/11.5	39.0			
1943	1.9	1.8	---	28.7	32.3	.7	5/10.5	39.0			
1944	8.8	.3	---	22.8	31.9	2.5	21.7	39.2		36.0	---
1945	9.1	24.5	---	7.7	41.3	.9	33.2	39.2		6/36.0	---
1946	14.4	103.4	---	7.2	125.0	6.0	87.1	32.4		---	---
1947	16.0	140.4	---	31.9	188.4	10.4	130.4	25.2		25.0	7.8
1948	17.0	72.4	7.8	47.6	137.0	10.9	107.7	23.4		---	---
1949	26.8	105.9	---	18.5	151.1	8.2	112.5	26.5	25.1	24.1	1.6
1950	12.3	48.2	1.6	30.5	91.0	6.4	5/72.4	38.2	36.7	25.1	---
1951	14.7	30.4	1.6	16.0	61.2	1.3	51.2	40.8	39.1	26.5	---
1952	43.4	13.0	.5	8.7	65.1	.3	49.6	31.3	28.6	26.5	5.8
1953	39.6	41.5	5.8	15.1	96.3	.3	49.3	24.3	23.8	23.9	32.8
1954	15.2	25.2	38.6	46.7	87.1	3.6	51.2	25.1	23.3	21.2	4/
1955	2.2	31.4	19.2	32.4	66.0	1.4	51.6	26.2	24.4	20.0	---
1956	32.0	31.5	.4	13.0	76.5	1.3	50.4	24.7	22.7	21.0	15.0
1957	25.5	24.7	15.0	24.8	75.0	.4	5/38.1	23.3	21.4	20.5	11.1
1958	44.8	25.0	25.8	36.9	106.6	7/20.7	47.4	24.1	21.9	21.0	24.6
1959 8/	34.0	26.0	30.0	38.5	98.5	7/19.2	42.0	24.0	21.9	20.9	16.1
1960 9/	16	26	10/25.5	37.3	79.3		45			20.9	

1/ Data by crop year not available until 1942-43. 1935-39 calendar year average. 2/ Includes reexports. 3/ Not available before April 1949. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 6/ Processor had to agree to buy back oil at 37 cents a pound or else CCC would purchase oil only at 30 cents a pound. 7/ CCC export sales. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Forecast except beginning stocks. 10/ Includes 4.0 million pounds sold by CCC but not lifted November 1.

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASE OUTPUT TO CONTINUE UPWARD

by

George W. Kromer

One of the most outstanding features in the U. S. fats and oils economy in recent years has been the spectacular increase in inedible tallow and grease production and exports. In the past decade, output increased from 2.3 billion pounds in 1951-52 to a record 3.5 billion in 1959-60, a rise of over 50 percent, and most of this increase has moved into export (Table 17, page 22). Exports increased from 0.7 billion pounds to 1.7 billion during this same period.

Virtually all of this gain was accounted for by larger dollar exports as only small quantities moved out under P.L. 480. The U. S. now produces about half of the world's tallow and greases and accounts for about two-thirds of the world trade.

For years most of our inedible tallow and grease went into soap, but the marketing pattern for these products has been radically altered in recent years. The rise in the use of detergents combined with increased usage in animal feeds and a wide range of fatty acid products has maintained domestic consumption at approximately the same level. However, the greatly increased tallow production has moved more and more tallow into export channels.

Output of inedible tallow and grease in the 1960-61 marketing year that commenced October 1, 1960, is forecast at 3.6 billion pounds, about 2 percent more than last year's record. Cattle slaughter is expected to continue its uptrend during 1960-61 but hog slaughter probably will drop slightly. Domestic use of inedible tallow and greases is forecast at 1.8 billion pounds or about the same as the past 4 years. Exports are also forecast at 1.8 billion pounds, up about 5 percent from the record 1.7 billion shipped out in 1959-60. This would leave carryover stocks on October 1, 1961 at 350 million pounds or about the same as the beginning of the year.

Sources and Grades of Inedible Animal Fats

The growth in the production of inedible tallow and greases is associated with the secular uptrend in livestock slaughter. The rendering and meat packing industries are the principal producers of these inedible animal fats. In recent years, meatpackers accounted for about 33 percent of the total inedible tallow and greases produced and renderers about 61 percent.

Inedible tallow and greases are byproducts almost entirely from cattle and hogs, with sheep, poultry, and other animals contributing small quantities. Either fat can be derived from either animal, but in practice, most of the tallow comes from beef and most of the greases come from hogs. The distinction between tallow and greases is one of definition: An animal fat is tallow if its titre (hardness) is 40 or higher, it is grease if its titre is below 40.

Table 17.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average and 1947-60

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition			
	Apparent production 1/	Imports	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Price per pound Chicago	
							Prime	No. 1
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
1935-39 Av.	888	51	315	1,254	86	949	6.2	5.6
1947	1,980	1	259	2,240	74	1,842	18.5	17.3
1948	2,101	1	325	2,427	373	1,699	8.2	6.9
1949	2,150	2	356	2,508	497	1,733	6.8	5.9
1950	2,343	4	279	2,626	509	1,777	13.5	11.9
1951	2,268	1	340	2,609	720	1,550	6.3	5.1
1952	2,616	1	340	2,957	1,070	1,523	4.3	3.6
1953	2,661	3	363	3,027	1,186	1,574	6.2	5.6
1954	2,875	4	268	3,147	1,265	1,620	7.0	6.5
1955	3,215	2	260	3,477	1,494	1,677	6.9	6.3
1956	3,147	3	306	3,456	1,431	1,786	7.1	6.6
1957	2,900	2/	239	3,139	1,107	1,802	7.6	7.0
1958	3,198	2	230	3,430	1,311	1,793	6.9	6.0
1959 3/	3,523	2/	327	3,850	1,718	1,790	5.6	4.5
1960 4/	3,600	2	343	3,945	1,800	1,800		

1/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory consumption excludes that from small rendering plants. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast except stocks on October 1. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Utilization, 1935-39 average and 1947-59

Year beginning October	Non food products						
	Soap	Animal feeds	Fatty acids	Lubricants and similar oils	Other	Loss	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	787	---	---	---	161	1	949
1947	1,510	---	184	23	125	---	1,842
1948	1,381	---	173	25	119	2	1,699
1949	1,335	---	202	21	176	---	1,733
1950	1,280	---	250	28	217	1	1,777
1951	1,103	---	199	24	224	---	1,550
1952	1,008	---	237	24	252	1	1,523
1953	967	71	245	25	258	8	1,574
1954	861	174	267	38	268	12	1,620
1955	840	263	290	38	229	17	1,677
1956	788	383	284	34	285	13	1,786
1957	744	542	249	29	235	3	1,802
1958	732	476	352	66	167	---	1,793
1959 1/	727	439	390	79	154	---	1,790
1960							

1/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers

The characteristics of the commonly recognized grades of inedible tallow and greases are shown in Table 19 below. Other than titre, they include free fatty acid content (F.F.A.), impurities (moisture and insoluble and unsaponifiable material, abbreviated M.I.U.) and color.

While separate statistics are not available for tallow or grease, it is believed that tallow has comprised over three-fourths of the total output in recent years. Therefore, tallow and grease production is dependent primarily on cattle slaughter and only secondarily on hog slaughter.

Soap Will Continue To Be Largest Domestic Outlet for Tallow

Domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases in soap has dropped drastically from the postwar peak of 1.5 billion pounds in 1947-48 to 0.7 billion pounds in 1959-60, a drop of over 50 percent (table 18, opposite page). However, the rate of decline has slowed some since the early 1950's.

Table 19.--Characteristics of inedible grades of tallows and greases *

Fat	Titer 1/ (minimum)	F.F.A. 2/ (maximum)	M.I.U. 3/ (basis)	F.A.C. color 4/ maximum untreated and unbleached
	Degrees Centigrade	Percent	Percent	
Tallow:				
Fancy........	41.5	4	1	7
Choice.......	41.0	5	1	9
Prime........	40.5	6	1	13 or 11B
Special......	40.5	10	1	19 or 11C
No. 1........	40.5	15	2	33
No. 3........	40.5	20	2	37
No. 2........	40.0	35	2	No color
Grease:				
Choice white.	37.0	4	1	11
A, white.....	37.0	8	1	15
B, white.....	36.0	10	2	19 or 11C
Yellow.......	36.0	15	2	37
House........	37.5	20	2	39
Brown........	38.0	50	2	No color

1/ Fats with melting point of 40° C. or higher are tallows, while those with melting points less than 40° C. are greases. 2/ Free fatty acid content. 3/ Moisture and insoluble and unsaponifiable material present. 4/ Fat analysis committee of the American Oil Chemists' Society, established color standards.

*Originally issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The sharp drop in tallow used in soap has been offset by expanding use in other products such as fatty acids and animal feeds. Inedible tallow and greases are also used in plastics, nylon, synthetic detergents, and synthetic rubber--often in the form of fatty acids derived from fat-splitting. Nevertheless, soap is still by far the major domestic outlet. In 1959-60, use in soap accounted for 41 percent of the total domestic consumption, use in animal feeds 25 percent, use in fatty acids 22 percent, and all other uses about 12 percent. These consumption trends are expected to continue in 1960-61.

Soap will continue to be the largest consumer of tallow and grease in the U. S., as it has in the past. While some further drop in this market outlet is likely over the next few years, prospects are that usage may level off at around 700 million pounds. Synthetic detergents are expected to continue to displace soap but at a much slower rate than in the past decade. Relatively low tallow prices and large quantities available for tallow-based synthetic detergents are factors which probably will temper the decline in use in soap. Census data in recent years do not show the consumption of fats and oils in synthetic detergents but the quantity is believed to be sizable.

Use of tallow and grease in animal feeds increased from 71 million pounds in 1953-54 (the first year Census data were available) to a peak of 542 million pounds in 1957-58, then fell off to 439 million in 1959-60. These fats are added to livestock and poultry feeds, pet foods and other specialty feeds mainly as a replacement for carbohydrate but also to increase the fat content of the feed and to improve its appearance. The productive energy of tallow is approximately 2.6 times that of ground corn. Relatively low tallow prices were at least partly responsible for the increased use of fats in feeds in recent years. The development of high energy broiler feeds has also been a factor.

The growing practice of adding fats and oils to feed ingredients, particularly oilseed meals and alfalfa meal, may be contributing to the decline in the quantity going directly into formula feeds. The fat content of much of the meal currently being produced is low, since it is produced by solvent processing. Fat added to dehydrated alfalfa meal makes the feed less dusty and easier to handle and also aids in the distribution of the antioxidant that stabilizes the vitamin A content of this meal. Fats added to oilseed meal and alfalfa meal would reduce the need for adding fats to formula feeds since these are important ingredients of most of the prepared feeds.

Tallow and greases consumed in fat-splitting has also shown an upward trend in recent years, rising from 184 million pounds in 1952-53 to a record 390 million in 1959-60. The fatty acids are used by manufacturers of chemicals, rubber, soap, lubricants, paint resins and textiles. This uptrend is expected to continue.

Table 20.--Tallow, inedible and grease: Supply, disposition and price, by months, crop years 1950-59

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Year
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Apparent production 1/												
1950	217	205	222	233	191	196	200	208	171	156	178	165	2,343
1951	183	192	180	213	195	200	192	188	184	176	184	180	2,268
1952	200	195	213	236	204	229	236	233	225	226	198	222	2,616
1953	218	212	251	230	213	238	205	214	209	220	235	218	2,661
1954	224	234	242	249	225	246	238	234	248	227	257	250	2,875
1955	247	272	271	277	280	282	294	281	268	239	257	248	3,215
1956	265	251	292	280	251	285	251	262	266	245	246	254	3,147
1957	261	254	267	252	216	231	229	246	239	229	229	246	2,900
1958	295	236	289	266	234	266	273	266	271	259	254	288	3,198
1959 2/	308	262	300	299	307	307	312	274	279	284	295	296	3,523
1960	304	263											
	Stocks, first of month												
1950	279	249	263	283	315	282	251	250	275	299	340	347	
1951	340	334	339	345	353	346	325	311	315	332	346	338	
1952	340	326	348	375	411	406	398	393	394	392	410	389	
1953	363	313	306	300	307	289	293	282	289	274	289	283	
1954	268	250	248	262	275	263	263	254	250	245	259	259	
1955	260	250	277	299	313	330	343	320	318	331	339	319	
1956	306	308	347	353	360	361	297	263	258	259	262	256	
1957	239	248	258	278	277	254	240	241	236	249	252	241	
1958	230	269	250	296	294	299	297	300	311	317	332	323	
1959 2/	327	333	327	325	325	346	334	323	292	282	301	311	
1960	343	340	331										
	Exports												
1950	66	35	37	28	48	45	56	45	25	33	41	51	509
1951	50	57	57	57	65	84	66	56	49	59	66	52	720
1952	69	59	67	70	77	94	104	100	103	107	103	118	1,070
1953	118	83	120	89	96	88	86	85	103	113	111	93	1,186
1954	105	102	91	101	103	101	113	95	114	112	123	105	1,265
1955	117	106	106	127	123	122	174	135	118	116	128	121	1,494
1956	109	74	145	115	105	189	133	111	122	122	87	118	1,431
1957	84	95	103	89	98	93	83	106	83	95	83	92	1,107
1958	91	111	88	120	85	109	109	106	114	123	119	131	1,311
1959 2/	149	131	160	152	144	158	172	152	121	148	124	106	1,718
1960	146	120											
	Domestic disappearance												
1950	181	156	165	173	176	182	145	138	122	84	130	122	1,777
1951	139	130	117	148	136	138	140	127	118	104	126	126	1,550
1952	145	114	118	130	131	143	138	132	125	100	115	130	1,523
1953	151	135	137	133	135	146	129	122	121	92	131	140	1,574
1954	137	135	137	135	135	145	135	143	139	102	134	144	1,620
1955	141	140	143	135	140	146	144	148	137	115	149	139	1,677
1956	153	138	141	158	145	161	151	156	143	121	166	153	1,786
1957	169	149	144	164	142	152	145	144	143	130	155	165	1,802
1958	164	144	156	148	143	159	161	148	151	119	145	153	1,793
1959 2/	153	137	140	148	141	162	151	154	167	117	161	158	1,790
1960	162	152											
	Price per pound, inedible tallow prime, tanks, Chicago												
1950	12.4	13.5	15.5	17.2	17.8	15.7	14.8	14.7	12.9	9.4	9.0	9.6	13.5
1951	9.1	8.0	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.3
1952	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3
1953	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.2
1954	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0
1955	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.9
1956	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.1
1957	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6
1958	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.9
1959	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6
1960	5.5	5.6	5.7										

1/ Computed production based on reported factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory production excludes that from small rendering plants.

2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

The present expectancy for increased utilization of inedible tallow and greases in the U. S. lies in new uses for fatty acids. Soap is on a downtrend which is not expected to turn upward again in the foreseeable future, although synthetic detergents may require some additional amounts of tallow. Animal feeds, lubricants, and most other uses appear to have little growth potential, leaving fatty acids as the main hope for increased domestic consumption of inedible tallow and grease.

More research is needed on the utilization of fatty acids toward the development of products in the synthetic organic chemical field, such as plastics, fibers, rubber, plasticizers, pesticides, lubricating oil additives, lubricants, waxes, solvents, adhesives, and many others. These products constitute a large market for organic raw materials. Inedible tallow at 4 to 5 cents per pound is a potential raw material for making such products and enough research undoubtedly would develop the required technology. Manufacturers of fat chemicals require fairly steady prices if they are to compete effectively with nonfat chemicals such as petroleum and natural gas. An expanding volume of tallow and greases will be available to domestic consumers at fairly steady low prices. These are the prerequisites for its use as a raw material in the synthetic organic chemical field.

Exports: The Most Important Single Market for Inedible Tallow

Heavy exports of U. S. inedible tallow and greases are a relatively new phenomenon, having increased from a mere 74 million pounds in 1947-48 to a record 1,718 million in 1959-60. The U. S. now dominates the world trade in these animal fats accounting for about two thirds of the total world movement.

Although significant quantities of U. S. tallow are exported to a long list of countries, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands continue to be the major markets; collectively, they received 55 percent of the 1959-60 U. S. shipments (Table 21, opposite page). Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Poland, Union of South Africa and Egypt also bought sizable quantities. Australia and New Zealand, the second and third largest exporters, shipped their tallow mainly to the United Kingdom and Japan, with smaller quantities going to the Union of South Africa and the British West Indies.

The spectacular increase in exports has absorbed the large surpluses of tallow and greases which have developed in the postwar era. Increased exports have been stimulated by the effective classification and the low prices of tallow and greases which have been in effect since 1948, except for a period following the outbreak of the Korean war. U. S. tallow is the lowest priced fat or oil in the world today.

Foreign markets for U. S. tallow and greases will play an increasingly important role in the years ahead as the gap between rising production and domestic consumption widens. Prospects are that we will be able to move a rising volume of tallow and greases into export channels. U. S. tallow prices are likely to continue at a relatively low level resulting in a strong competitive position with other fats and oils on the world market. The principal

Table 21.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: United States exports, by country of destination, 1954-59

Country of destination	Year beginning October					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	2/15	24	24	20	18	19
Mexico	39	56	41	60	15	13
El Salvador	5	5	2	1	1	9
Guatemala	3	5	6	8	7	10
Cuba	27	36	30	32	38	25
Dominion Republic	3	3	3	2	6	6
Other	8	14	7	9	15	11
Total	100	143	113	132	100	93
South America:						
Chile	5	8	3/	3/	2	3/
Colombia	17	11	10	15	21	21
Ecuador	8	10	9	8	9	15
Peru	8	11	11	5	7	7
Other	6	8	7	8	10	14
Total	44	48	37	36	49	57
Europe:						
Austria	27	8	6	4	2	1
Belgium-Luxembourg	46	69	49	18	31	53
France	6	4	9	3/	3/	42
Germany, West	98	143	87	32	67	94
Ireland	7	8	1	3/	2	---
Italy	2/210	264	234	267	269	311
Netherlands	2/250	246	232	154	229	266
Norway	4	3	1	1	2	2
Spain	9	27	39	1	2	38
Switzerland	30	23	21	9	8	13
United Kingdom	6	12	12	4	15	26
Poland	2	15	64	39	43	51
Yugoslavia	20	29	25	25	24	12
Other	2/20	18	98	10	12	11
Total	735	869	874	564	706	940
Africa:						
Egypt	39	54	54	63	58	57
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	6	3	3	3/	1	---
Union of South Africa	64	65	48	28	38	64
Other	5	7	5	13	14	24
Total	114	129	111	104	111	145
Asia:						
China, Taiwan	21	26	26	19	27	21
Japan	203	218	229	198	255	352
Korea	15	23	10	15	20	22
Philippines	12	13	13	13	15	18
Other	21	25	14	26	28	70
Total	272	305	292	271	345	483
Total Exports	1,265	1,494	1,431	1,107	1,311	1,718

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

competitors of tallow in the world market are palm oil, coconut oil and fish oils. These oils can be used either for soap or for edible purposes. Their prices in the world market are determined mainly by competitive edible oils rather than by competitive soap fats. Therefore, every pound of U. S. tallow used for soap in foreign countries releases a pound of one of these other oils for edible uses. Furthermore, foreign technicians have developed methods for processing and upgrading a portion of the U. S. inedible tallow and grease exports and have been moving it into edible channels in increasing quantities. The process of splitting inedible fats into chemically pure fatty acids and reconstituting into an edible product holds considerable possibilities. Under existing food and drug laws this is not permitted in the United States.

Important factors other than price bearing on the export outlook include the availability of dollars in consuming countries, the rate of growth of synthetic detergents production in consuming countries, and the world political and economic situation as it may affect production and exports of fats and oils.

Steady Low Price Level of Tallow and Greases in the Offing

A new era in tallow and grease economics has emerged in the postwar period as a result of the development of synthetic detergents along with steadily increasing output of tallow and greases. In earlier years of the tallow industry, prices varied widely because the supply was limited and soap was in great demand. Today we do not have to use soap because of the availability of synthetic detergents and there is now plenty of tallow.

Excluding 1950-51, prices of inedible tallow (prime, tanks, Chicago) fell steadily from an average of 18.5 cents per pound in 1947-48 to 4.3 cents in 1952-53. Wide variations of this magnitude have been an historical characteristic of tallow as well as other fats and oils. Prices after 1952-53 moved up to 7.6 cents per pound in 1957-58 but since then have drifted lower to an average of 5.6 cents per pound in 1959-60. Prices of inedible tallow during the current marketing year are expected to continue at about the same low level as last year.

Tallow and grease production is expected to continue to expand and the surplus above domestic consumption will become even larger. The only outlet in view at this time is the export market, and prices will have to continue low if the export market is to absorb the surpluses. Therefore, the outlook is for a steady low price level of tallow and greases for some time to come. However, the price differential between inedible tallow and competitive edible-inedible fats and oils probably will narrow in the world markets.

Analysis of the various factors affecting the production and consumption of tallow and grease in the U. S. indicate that the quantity of these fats available for export probably will continue to grow during the 1960's. Based on projected livestock slaughter and meat production, inedible tallow and grease output should increase from the 3.6 billion pounds forecast for

1960-61 to about 4.2 billion pounds in the mid-60's. With little change likely in domestic consumption during this period, this would leave an indicated surplus of about 2.4 billion pounds available for export.

Since domestic disappearance is expected to remain fairly stable during the next few years, the two major factors in the tallow and grease outlook are production and exports. As output tends to go up (almost irrespective of price), export demand becomes the most elastic and dominant factor. This means that export demand rather than domestic demand will continue to largely determine the price of tallow and greases in this country.

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Table 22.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-60

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	1,828	7,663	9,490	1,607	1,556	1,350	6,429	7,779	530	1,829	2,359
1955	2,075	8,475	10,550	960	1,093	1,418	6,356	7,773	525	2,454	2,979
1956	2,055	8,534	10,589	760	810	1,477	6,284	7,761	531	2,372	2,903
1957	2,074	8,475	10,549	694	856	1,406	6,646	8,052	506	2,089	2,595
1958	2,197	9,532	11,729	690	756	1,496	6,794	8,291	531	2,793	3,324
1959	2,432	10,032	12,464	748	1,011	1,423	7,029	8,451	741	3,142	3,882
1960	2,425			830	1,079	1,469			707		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1954	177	1,189	1,366	489	423	229	1,148	1,377	14	170	183
1955	187	1,230	1,418	295	202	248	1,133	1,380	33	211	244
1956	185	1,217	1,403	90	40	232	1,102	1,334	5	13	18
1957	195	1,205	1,400	145	109	229	1,136	1,365	1	35	36
1958	183	1,149	1,332	146	93	233	1,135	1,368	3	17	19
1959	184	1,199	1,382	93	47	220	1,101	1,321	10	12	22
1960	188			136	89	234			1		
	Lard, except farm										
1954	424	1,939	2,363	50	75	291	1,461	1,751	109	479	587
1955	479	2,153	2,632	75	98	325	1,539	1,864	131	589	719
1956	474	1,952	2,426	123	103	389	1,502	1,891	105	485	590
1957	424	1,822	2,246	69	79	321	1,489	1,808	93	368	461
1958	418	2,096	2,514	48	68	304	1,557	1,861	92	516	608
1959	473	2,080	2,553	93	92	326	1,511	1,837	147	569	716
1960	396			92	83	308			97		
	Beef fats 2/										
1954	47	233	280	10	12	39	203	242	6	27	33
1955	49	263	312	15	17	41	233	274	7	37	44
1956	53	267	321	10	15	47	256	303	3	11	14
1957	54	270	324	17	16	51	256	308	3	11	14
1958	63	278	341	25	23	60	267	327	1	16	18
1959	52	278	330	22	19	49	253	302	5	18	23
1960	60			27	25	59			3		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1954	1,179	4,302	5,481	1,059	1,046	828	3,705	4,532	365	1,068	1,432
1955	1,360	4,828	6,188	575	776	814	3,493	4,306	345	1,575	1,920
1956	1,343	5,098	6,440	536	652	816	3,478	4,294	411	1,809	2,220
1957	1,402	5,177	6,579	463	652	817	3,840	4,657	396	1,602	1,998
1958	1,533	6,009	7,542	471	572	914	3,938	4,853	421	2,140	2,561
1959	1,724	6,475	8,199	540	853	839	4,240	5,079	566	2,468	3,034
1960	1,781			575	882	880			594		

Continued -

Table 22.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-60 cont'd.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Cottonseed oil 4/						
1954	436	1,287	1,723	896	857	327	1,216	1,543	148	568	716
1955	500	1,393	1,893	361	528	272	1,111	1,384	60	552	612
1956	472	1,157	1,629	254	401	263	1,047	1,310	62	366	427
1957	428	992	1,420	146	242	267	928	1,195	65	185	250
1958	441	1,148	1,589	154	294	250	884	1,134	18	387	406
1959	505	1,327	1,832	203	389	208	1,105	1,313	111	395	506
1960	510			217	392	269			66		
					Soybean oil 4/						
1954	683	2,694	3,377	127	157	437	2,172	2,609	217	499	716
1955	799	3,084	3,884	179	217	476	2,063	2,539	285	1,012	1,297
1956	814	3,554	4,369	227	209	483	2,082	2,565	349	1,396	1,745
1957	900	3,838	4,738	286	374	481	2,570	3,051	331	1,412	1,743
1958	1,010	4,450	5,460	281	236	602	2,702	3,304	402	1,737	2,139
1959	1,141	4,741	5,882	298	423	567	2,798	3,365	449	2,058	2,508
1960	1,195			308	446	536			521		
					Corn oil						
1954	45	224	270	15	17	43	222	265	---	---	---
1955	45	224	270	19	22	43	224	267	---	---	---
1956	48	238	286	23	23	48	245	293	---	---	---
1957	49	249	298	16	18	46	242	289	---	---	---
1958	52	273	325	25	30	47	279	327	---	---	---
1959	56	286	343	24	30	50	278	328	---	---	---
1960	58			39	33	63			---		
					Peanut oil 4/						
1954	5	46	50	13	9	8	44	52	5/	1	1
1955	7	84	92	10	5	12	56	68	5/	6	6
1956	4	104	107	27	15	15	60	74	5/	47	48
1957	16	52	68	12	14	14	55	68	1	4	5
1958	21	91	112	8	12	15	73	88	5/	16	16
1959	16	76	92	15	11	14	60	74	6	14	20
1960	18			12	11	11			8		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954-60

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec. Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct. Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1954	458	2,417	2,875	268	248	272	1,349	1,620	207	1,059	1,265
1955	519	2,696	3,215	260	277	280	1,397	1,677	223	1,271	1,494
1956	515	2,632	3,147	306	347	291	1,495	1,786	183	1,248	1,431
1957	515	2,385	2,900	239	258	317	1,485	1,802	179	928	1,107
1958	531	2,667	3,198	230	251	309	1,484	1,793	202	1,109	1,311
1959	570	2,953	3,523	327	327	290	1,499	1,790	280	1,438	1,718
1960	567			343	331	313			266		
						Coconut oil 1/					
1954	111	472	582	59	74	93	443	536	2	8	10
1955	103	493	596	96	90	107	500	607	2	7	9
1956	117	484	601	75	75	115	496	611	2	7	9
1957	113	543	656	57	51	118	526	644	1	8	9
1958	104	519	623	60	60	104	528	632	1	6	8
1959	126	511	637	3/309	3/ 328	102	513	615	1	7	8
1960	122			3/323	3/ 328	116			1		
						Fish and marine oil 1/					
1954	27	211	239	62	61	6	75	81	21	105	127
1955	39	205	244	93	103	---	73	68	33	123	156
1956	38	171	209	113	114	20	87	107	17	119	136
1957	39	192	230	80	87	26	70	96	5	55	61
1958	40	201	241	153	146	5	101	106	42	109	152
1959	27	201	228	136	124	18	85	103	21	131	152
1960	45			110	87	49			19		
						Tall oil					
1954	68	456	524	59	54	63	404	467	11	47	58
1955	110	562	672	59	70	96	499	595	2	37	39
1956	105	518	623	96	91	100	464	564	10	40	50
1957	108	572	679	106	109	99	531	630	5	34	39
1958	126	643	769	116	130	107	607	713	5	22	27
1959	140	674	814	145	146	134	665	799	4	42	47
1960	126			113	96	134			8		
	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July-June	July 1	Dec. 1	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July-June	July-Nov.	Dec.-June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1954	327	306	632	345	248	218	303	521	206	111	318
1955	302	392	695	139	136	250	302	552	55	85	140
1956	233	299	532	142	143	226	271	497	6	72	78
1957	287	247	535	99	110	204	231	435	72	15	87
1958	206	243	448	112	115	202	253	455	1	7	8
1959	252	213	465	97	143	205	213	418	2	53	55
1960	164			90	93	157			4		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Includes GSA Stockpile.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-November		1959	1960			1959	1960		
	1959	1960	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	183.6	188.2	91.4	84.0	94.6	93.6	46.7	135.5	116.0	89.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	473.0	396.0	235.0	186.0	192.0	204.0	92.1	92.5	72.4	83.4
Beef fats	51.7	59.7	28.1	28.1	28.7	31.0	19.2	27.0	24.7	24.8
Total edible animal fats	708.3	643.9	354.5	298.1	315.3	328.6	158.0	255.0	213.1	197.3
Corn oil	54.6	54.8	25.6	27.4	28.0	26.8	30.0	38.7	37.9	33.4
Cottonseed oil	504.8	510.1	243.1	133.3	258.4	251.7	389.4	216.8	322.6	391.7
Peanut oil	13.1	11.4	7.1	2.7	3.6	7.8	10.7	11.9	9.0	10.8
Soybean oil	783.8	791.8	392.6	298.4	390.7	401.1	422.7	307.5	366.3	446.0
Total edible vegetable oils	1,356.3	1,368.1	668.4	461.8	680.7	687.4	852.8	574.9	735.8	881.9
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	569.9	567.4	261.8	295.6	304.0	263.4	326.6	342.7	339.6	330.8
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.8	21.5	25.3	23.6
Fish oil and marine mammal oil	26.7	32.7	9.4	30.4	23.4	9.3	123.9	109.5	96.0	86.7
Coconut oil	88.2	90.6	44.3	35.9	45.8	44.8	67.0	322.6	321.2	328.5
Total soap fats	684.8	690.7	315.5	361.9	373.2	317.5	528.3	796.3	782.1	769.6
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.6	20.5	23.8	23.9
Linseed oil	95.0	83.6	34.8	43.0	45.0	38.6	142.8	71.0	80.6	92.9
Tall oil	139.6	125.5	70.0	60.4	64.0	61.5	145.9	112.7	101.5	96.1
Tung oil	2.3	1.5	2.3	---	---	1.5	36.8	44.9	37.3	32.3
Total drying oils	236.9	210.6	107.1	103.4	109.0	101.6	356.1	249.1	243.2	245.2
Grand total 5/ 6/	2,986.2	2,913.2	1,445.5	1,225.1	1,478.1	1,435.1	1,895.2	1,875.3	1,974.2	2,094.0
From domestic materials	2,898.0	2,822.6	1,401.2	1,189.2	1,432.3	1,390.3				
From imported materials	88.2	90.6	44.3	35.9	45.8	44.8				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	244.7	279.6	124.4	133.6	138.9	140.7	47.0	41.2	42.6	42.8
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	401.9	398.6	201.9	189.4	205.1	193.5	110.9	111.8	117.9	105.2
Margarine	289.6	298.7	143.5	134.6	150.3	148.4	30.4	33.7	32.9	31.4
Fatty acids	118.4	122.3	59.0	60.4	62.2	60.1	80.3	93.8	95.2	98.1

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-November 1959 totaled 418.6 million pounds; October-November 1960 totaled 346.2 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

6/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 83 million pounds in October-November 1959; 77 million pounds in October-November 1960.

Table 25.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Nov.		1960			Oct.-Nov.		1960		
	1959	1960	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1959	1960	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.1	.1	2/	2/	2/	9.1	.5	.4	.3	.2
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	138.6	90.9	42.3	57.9	33.0
Beef fats	.1	---	---	---	---	4.8	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.1
Total, edible animal fats	.2	.1	2/	2/	2/	152.5	94.2	44.0	60.0	34.3
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	110.8	65.9	14.8	12.7	53.2
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.1	2/	2/	2/
Olive oil, edible	6.0	7.7	2.6	4.1	3.6	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.9	1.3	.7	1.1	.1
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	6.7	---	.1	6.6
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	92.4	117.4	30.3	41.7	75.7
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	356.9	403.1	89.6	154.3	248.8
Other vegetable oils	2.7	4.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	.7	1.0	.4	.4	.6
Total, edible vegetable oils	8.7	11.9	4.1	5.9	6.0	566.9	595.5	135.8	210.3	385.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.2	2/	---	2/	---	259.3	238.1	91.4	131.5	106.6
Greases	---	---	---	---	---	20.9	27.9	14.6	14.1	13.8
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	20.4	19.1	14.0	4.4	14.6
Marine mammal oils	2/	12.3	2.3	.7	11.6	.4	.1	2/	.1	---
Olive oil, inedible	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	3.0	6.4	4.8	4.4	2.0	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	3.4	19.0	7.2	5.2	13.8	301.0	285.2	120.0	150.1	135.0
Coconut oil	38.2	31.6	16.5	15.6	16.1	1.5	.7	.5	.6	.2
Copra (64 percent)	97.1	92.9	48.3	49.7	43.2	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	11.9	14.8	12.5	6.4	8.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	147.2	139.3	77.3	71.7	67.8	1.5	.7	.5	.6	.2
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	51.1	48.7	2.5	30.6	18.2
Linseed oil	---	---	2/	---	---	.6	.2	.2	.1	.1
Oiticica oil	.7	.6	.6	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	7.9	4.4	3.6	4.2
Tung oil	3.5	.4	2.9	---	.4	2.2	5.5	2.6	4.7	.8
Total	4.2	1.0	3.5	.6	.4	58.1	62.3	9.7	39.0	23.3
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	18.1	19.4	10.3	13.1	6.3	.2	.2	2/	.1	.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	3.1	2.4	2.9	1.5	.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Rapeseed oil	.4	.1	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	.9	.5	.5	.3	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	2/	---	---	---	---	.5	1.6	1.2	2/	1.6
Total	24.5	22.4	13.8	15.0	7.5	.9	2.0	1.3	.2	1.8
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.3	.4	.1	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.7
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	4.1	1.5	2.1	2.0
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.4	.2	.2	.2
Soap	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.1	.9
Fatty acids	2/	.3	.1	.2	.1	6.2	8.5	4.8	5.8	2.7
Total	.2	.6	.2	.3	.3	16.9	20.2	11.0	12.4	7.8
Grand total 3/	188.5	194.4	106.3	98.7	95.8	1,097.7	1,060.0	322.4	472.6	587.4

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 26.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	December		1960		
	1958	1959	October	November	December
All fats and oils	69	63	65	67	66
All fats and oils, except butter	56	47	50	53	51
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	74	68	70	73	71
Vegetable oils, domestic	52	45	49	52	51
Vegetable oils, foreign	89	89	74	75	72
Grouped by use:					
Butter	92	88	89	92	90
Butter, seasonally adjusted	84	81	86	84	82
Lard	51	39	54	57	53
Food fats other than butter	54	43	52	55	53
Food fats other than butter and lard	54	45	50	54	53
All edible fats and oils	72	66	71	74	72
Soap fats	60	49	44	46	45
Drying oils	61	63	60	61	61
Other industrial	56	47	49	52	51
All industrial	60	52	49	50	50
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	54	45	50	53	52
Refined	64	52	57	60	61
End products	77	71	75	76	77

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	December		1960		
		1958	1959	October	November	December
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	---	---	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	236.88	233.00	164.38	173.12	158.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	43.00	39.10	42.60	44.40	45.20
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.00	3.58	2.86	2.76	2.82
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.60	3.20	2.50	2.40	2.47
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	16.38	17.25	16.12	16.12	16.12
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.60	10.40	9.78	10.50	10.80
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.18	2.16	2.12	2.11	2.23
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.08	2.08	2.04	2.05	2.15
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.97	1.98	1.94	1.96	1.99
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)				
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	85.90	76.50	63.00	63.00	63.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	64.40	60.30	52.75	52.50	52.25
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	75.55	71.30	63.85	64.40	63.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.90	65.50	58.70	58.15	55.95
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	70.50	71.90	50.50	52.30	53.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	86.70	90.95	68.25	70.45	70.50
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	57.75	63.30	53.85	52.60	50.60
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	66.50	62.10	52.75	48.00	55.15
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	60.90	58.70	48.95	44.50	51.25
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.15	66.45	58.35	52.90	58.55
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	62.20	60.80	53.25	48.20	53.50

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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